The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,621—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,942 Tons, on MONDAY, 22nd September, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 22nd September, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, on THURSDAY, 25th September, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th October, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 300
Second Class passage ..... ,, 135

The ARCOT is due in London about 27th November. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th October, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Punjaub's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th September 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of *each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 80	Including Wine
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	350	240	80	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	460	340	140	
Leghorn	460	340	140	
Genoa	440	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	135	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' luxury Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start punctually at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co., PARIS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ORDERS for Morning Dresses, Walking and Badminton Costumes, Visiting, Afternoon Dinner and Evening Dresses, executed in the LATEST FRENCH FASHION BY EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN DRESS-MAKERS.

MOURNING OUTFITS completed at the shortest notice.

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Orders for Hats and Bonnets to suit all Dresses.

TERAI HATS and TRAVELLING HATS.

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HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. P. Briscoe	29th Sept.
(a) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Oct.
— TRAVANCORE	1903	359	W. Barratt	13th do.
(a) LOMBARDY	2733	450	W. B. Hall	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th August 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	460	E. J. Baker	30th Sept.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th August 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3833	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2261	450	W. W. Footman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	600	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th August 1879. Acting Superintendent.

HOUSES TO LET.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—Top Floor of a House in Elphinstone Circle. Rent only Rs. 70. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

HOTELS.

FOR VISITORS TO MAHABLESHWER.

THE well known FOUNTAIN HOTEL will be OPENED from 10th October, 1879.

The Proprietor has several houses to let for the Cold and Hot seasons.

C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE,
Proprietor, Fountain Hotel.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels will be OPENED from 1st October next, to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool, making it ESPECIALLY AGREEABLE in the WARM WEATHER Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum. "FARBUL" HOUSE TO LET for October. Rent Rs. 30/- for the season.

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For Sale at this Office.

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For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

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FOR SALE.

PAUL RUINART CHAMPAGNE, Qts. per doz. Rs. 40
Do, do, do. Pts. per 2 doz. ,, 42
DUBLIN GINGER ALE ..... Per doz. ,, 4

ALSO

SUNSAL PEKOE TEA, in 40 lb. chests, lead lined.

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2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

MARBLE AND MARBLE WORKS AND EVERY KIND OF STONE WORKS.

FOUNTAINS, Bathing Tubs, Flower Vases, Pillars, Steps, Flooring Slabs, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, &c.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
8, Apollo Pier, Bombay.

GOWMULL JETHMULL begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and of the Mofussil, that he has OPENED a SHOP at No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and has always ready on hand EMBROIDERED WORKS of Sind, China, Mooltan, Madras, Cashmere, and Delhi—such as Shawls, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Cushions, Dress, Silk of all kinds, &c., &c., and also Silver and Gold Delhi, Trichunopoly, Cashmere, and Bombay Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Mooltan and Khan Carpets, and Bombay, Surat and Visagapatam Work Boxes, Mooredabad and Benares Works &c., &c.

All the above articles are warranted to be of the best Manufacture and are especially made for presents to friends in Europe.

N.B.—Orders from Out-stations will be promptly carried out on Moderate Terms.

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CONTINUAL supplies of these PURE SUGARS in *patent waterproof bags* are kept at the Godowns of the undersigned. Present rates are as follows:—

1st White Finest Crystals	.. 10 lb. Bag,	Rs. 2-2	per Bag.
,,	.. 40 ,,	,, 8-4	,,
,,	.. 80 ,,	,, 16-0	,,
2nd White Small ,,	.. 10 ,,	,, 2-0	,,
Grainy Yellow	.. 10 ,,	,, 1-12	,,
Ditto	.. 40 ,,	,, 6-2	,,
Ditto	.. 80 ,,	,, 12-2	,,

Samples may be seen at the Office.

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Agent for the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.

LADIES' FANCY BALL COSTUMES MADE TO ORDER AT ALL PRICES.

Fancy Materials, Beads, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Laces, Braids, Boots and Shoes, Gloves, &c., &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF FANCY PLAIES.

6, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.

LOCAL BOARD.

W. S. D. BLACKHALL, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
ANDREW HAY Esq.
E. TURNELL LEITH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN GORDON, Esq., Secy., Chamber of Commerce.

ANNUAL distribution of profits to participating Policy-holders (six years in force) applied either to a reduction of premium, or as an addition to the amount assured.

Average reduction per annum on original premium for the last 16 years, 50 PER CENT. OR TEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.

Claims upon Indian Policies paid without reference to the Home Board upon production of satisfactory proof of death.

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Prospectuses on application.

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay Branch. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ENGLISH COMEDY AND VARIETY COMPANY.
TO DAY, SATURDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER.
IMMENSE BILL FOR THIS NIGHT.
NEW BURLESQUE,
NEW LOCALS,
NEW SONGS AND DANCES.
A PERPLEXING PREDICAMENT.
Miss Keating's Gaiety Edition of
ALI BABA;
OR
THE 4 T THIEVES.
Full particulars in Bills of the day.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1; Pit, As. 8.
Reserved seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NURSEY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)

HENRY RANDALL CORNWICK, NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS ..... } Official Liquidators.

UPON hearing Messrs. ARDESIR and HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for the Official Liquidators above-named, and on reading the affidavits of NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE and PESTONJEE SORABJEE KHAREGAT, sworn herein on the 18th instant, with the several exhibits thereto annexed, I do order that the SHAREHOLDERS and CREDITORS of the above-named Company do attend before the sitting Judge in Chambers in the High Court on SATURDAY, the 4th day of October, 1879, at 11 a.m., to show cause, if any, why the sale by the Official Liquidators of the Mill and certain movable property, belonging to the said Company, to Messrs. VURJEEVUNDASS MADHOWDASS, NARROTUMDASS MADHOWDASS, MUNMOHUNDASS RAMJEE, MUNJEE NURSEY, and JAIRAM RAMJEE, at the price of Rupees 5,71,000, should not be confirmed. And I do further order that the Official Liquidators or their Attorneys do furnish a copy of the said affidavits and exhibits to any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company requiring the same on payment of the regulated charge for the same. And I do also order that such Creditor or Shareholder do file his affidavit, if any, and serve a copy thereof, upon the said Official Liquidators or their Attorneys, on or before 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, and the said Official Liquidators do file their affidavits in reply on or before 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of October next. And I lastly order that this Summons be advertised twice in the following Newspapers:—that is to say, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Jame Jamshed*, the *Bombay Samachar*, and the *Rast Goftar*.—Dated this 19th day of September, 1879.

C. SARGENT.

ARDESIR & HORMUSJEE,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

VAN HOUTEN'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

¼ *lb Canister Re.* 1-8 *Cash.*

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.

Full cloth, 8vo. Demy, 400 pp.

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The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification, made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notifications and Rules made by the Governor General in Council since passing the Act.

The Indian Ports Act, 1875.

The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

The Abkari Act, 1878—With Rules and Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.

Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, 1873.

The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

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Orders for Copies may be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Hora Ebrahjee Noorbhoy, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the representatives of the late Hora Moosajee Esmailjee, deceased, the mortgagor, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the northside of Sulk Memon Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, as essed by the Collector of pension and tax under No. 174, and by the Collector asses ment under No —, containing by admeasurement 9210 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the property of Jamadi Bhaimya, on or towards the north by Sulk Memon Street, and on or towards the south by two feet gully.

Further particulars and condition of sale can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1879.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

EVENING CONCERT at the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, in AID of the BUILDING FUND of St. Peter's School, Mazagon. See Programme in next Saturday's papers.

WANTED, by a respectable EUROPEAN WOMAN, with good Testimonials, a situation as NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS. Apply to A., *Bombay Gazette* office.

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Mulligatawny Soup, Oyster Croquettes, Lamb Cutlets, French Beefsteaks, Roast Mutton, Roast Fowl, &c., T.B. Pudding.

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FOR SALE, Steward's National Association Telescope, very powerful, Rs. 120. Apply "W.," *Bombay Gazette.*

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INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-KNEADED BREAD is delivered by Cart, from house to house in Fort, Colaba, Byculla, Girgaum, Tardeo, Upper Mazagon, &c.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

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OF the Company's business comprises WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the office of the man of business, the study of the litterateur, or the boudoir of the lady, and the following large and varied stock of PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, deserves special attention, having, after long experience, been selected by the management as most suited for use in the INDIAN CLIMATE.

CASH PRICE LIST, MAY 1879.

IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY.

Recommended as possessing many of the excellencies of a hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of a paper made by machine.

It is of medium roughness, just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable; whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires. *Thick Quality.*	*Extra Thick Quality.*	Envelopes, box of 125. *Oblong.*	*Square.*
Queen's	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 6	.....	Rs. 1 4
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Albert	1 4	1 8	1 2	1 6
Small Octavo	1 8	1 12	1 4	1 8
Large Octavo	2 0	2 4	1 8	1 12
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EXTRA-SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN STATIONERY.

Presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland and Overland Correspondence.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	*Oblong.*	Envelopes, box of 100. *Square.*
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A thin opaque Paper with water-lined ruling, suitable for Inland and Overland Postage.

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Large octavo, boxes containing 5 quires paper and 100 envelopes, Rs. 4-0.

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Of pleasing azure tint, agreeable surface, and adapted for Inland and Overland postage. Wrappers surmounted by the Arms of the City of Bombay.

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Small Octavo	2 4	,, 2 0

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The peculiar artistic ornamentation of paper in use by the upper classes of Japan for ceremonial and complimentary purposes has suggested this beautiful style to the manufacturers,

Small Octavo, box containing 2 quires paper and 50 envelopes ..... Rs. 3 0

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A combined Note Paper and Envelope,

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Of good quality, at reasonable prices.

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HALF TOLA NOTE PAPER small 8vo. cream laid, 1 sheet and 1 envelope weighing under Half Tola (half anna postage). Per quire packet	Rs. 1	4	
Square envelopes to match, per 100	1	4	
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Envelopes to match per box of 100	1	8	
WATERLINED OVERLAND NOTE PAPER, large 8vo., cream, blue, violet, or chamois *per packet*	1	6	
Envelopes to match per box of 100	1	6	
OVERLAND LETTER PAPER, large 4to., waterlined, cream or blue *per packet*	2	12	
WHATMAN'S HAND-MADE WOVE BANK POST, cream or blue, large 8vo *per packet*	2	8	
Ditto large quarto *per packet*	5	0	
Envelopes to match either of above per 100	2	4	
BARONIAL NOTE PAPER, cream laid, treble thick, finest quality—			
Large 8vo per 5 quire packet	2	12	
Post 8vo ditto	2	8	
"Albert" Invitation Size	2	0	
"Queen's," a still smaller size	1	12	
Baronial Letter Paper, Quarto	4	8	
Envelopes to match the above, *Square*—			
Half large 8vo per box of 100	2	8	
Half Post 8vo do.	2	0	
Half Albert do.	1	12	
Half Queen's do.	1	8	
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM WOVE, double thick—			
Large 8vo per box of 5 quires	2	12	
Post 8vo ditto	2	4	
Envelopes to match, *oblong*, for large 8vo.. per box of 125	2	12	
for Post 8vo	2	8	
WATERLOW'S Large 8vo. Cream-laid Note, highly glazed, extra finish per 5 quire packet	2	12	
Superfine Ivory Note, thick Cream-laid Satin—Post 8vo. size per quarter ream	1	8	
Envelopes to match square per hundred	1	8	
Extra Satin Repp Note Paper—			
Large 8vo, *cream or celestial blue* per 5 quire box	3	0	
Square envelopes to match per hundred	2	12	
Post 8vo, Cream per 5 quire box	2	12	
Ditto Oblong, Fawn, Grey, Blue, Pink, or Primrose per 5 quire box	2	12	
Square envelopes to match per hundred	2	4	
Post 8vo. Albert Size, Oblong, any of the above colours, per 5 quire box	2	4	
Envelopes to match all the above per hundred	2	0	

MOURNING PAPER.

Mourning Note Papers, with Narrow, Middle, Broad, Extra-broad and Double-broad borders:—			
Overland Cream linear per quarter ream	2	8	
Envelopes to match, *oblong* per hundred	2	8	
Thick Cream-laid, for local correspondence:—			
Post Octavo Note Paper per quarter ream	2	8	
Albert do. ditto	2	4	
Envelopes to match, square:—			
Half Post Octavo per hundred	2	8	
Half Albert ditto	2	4	
New Half Tola Note Paper for Inland correspondence, with Narrow, Middle, Broad, and Extra Broad border per quarter ream	1	12	
Envelopes to match, square per hundred	1	12	

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY.

Cream Wove Note Paper, large 8vo per ream	3	8	
Envelopes to match per thou-and	7	0	
Cream-laid large 8vo., Note Paper, better quality than above per ream	5	0	
Envelopes to match per thousand	8	0	
Cream-laid, large 8vo., super thick per ream	6	0	
Envelopes to match per thousand	10	0	
Cream-laid, large 8vo., Note Paper, treble extra, very superior quality per ream	Rs. 10	0	
Envelopes to match per hundred	2	8	
Do. do. per thousand	20	0	
Official Envelopes of Glazed Buff Colored Paper, different sizes *from* per hundred	1	8	
Official Envelopes, *Blue and Cream* ditto	2	8	
Cloth Lined Envelopes, 7 × 4½ ditto	3	0	
Buff Opaque Envelopes, 5½ × 3¼—			
Per 1,000	4	0	
Per 5,000	17	8	
Per 10,000	30	0	

FOOLSCAP PAPER, &c.

French Foolscap, a thin paper, for rough office use, weight 8 lbs per quire	0	6	
	per ream	5	0
Official Foolscap, Hollingworth's Turkey Mill, creamlaid, 13 lbs per quire	0	12	
	per ream	12	8
Official Foolscap, Blue-laid 12 lbs per quire	0	12	
	per ream	11	8
Cream-laid Foolscap, ruled with faint blue Lines per quire	0	12	
	per ream	12	8
Ditto ruled with Money Columns for Single or Double Cash per quire	0	12	
	per ream	12	4
Hand-made Foolscap, weight 15 lbs per quire	1	8	
	per ream	24	4

OFFICIAL ENVELOPES.

Official Envelopes, blue or white, to open at end, bag shape:—			
No. 5, 9 by 4 inches per hundred	2	8	
No. 7, 11 by 4½ do. ditto	3	8	
Official Cloth lined Envelopes, blue or white, to open at end, 10½ by 4½ per hundred	8	8	
Official Cloth lined Envelopes, blue or white, to open at end, 11 by 5 per hundred	9	8	

BLOTTING PAPERS.

Blotting Paper, white, red, blue, or buff, weight 38 lbs per quire	1	8	
	per ream	26	0

MANUSCRIPT AND ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Small Octavo Books, with marble paper covers, containing 24 pages, ruled plain or for accounts each	0	8	
Quarto Books, with marble paper covers, 88 pages, ruled plain or for accounts each	0	12	
Foolscap size, ditto ditto ditto ,,	1	4	
Quarto Books, half-bound in basil, stiff, strong binding, ruled plain or for accounts:—			
1½ quire demy quarto each	3	8	
2 quires ditto ,,	4	8	
Foolscap Books, half-bound in basil, stiff, strong binding, ruled plain or for account:—			
2 quires each	3	8	
3 ditto ,,	4	8	
4 ditto ,,	5	8	
5 ditto ,,	6	8	
Small Octavo Books, 6 by 4, bound limp morocco, about 100 pages, ruled blue lines	1	4	
Octavo Books, 7 by 5 do. do. 360 pages	2	0	
Ditto large Octavo, 8 by 5, about 150 pages	2	0	
Ditto Duncan, Alfred Henry			
Duncan, Hugh			
Dyer, James			
Edaljee Jamsetjee Khory	3	0	
Ewart, J H			
Fearon, Francis			
Felvell, Joseph W., C E			
Figg, Harry			
Figg, Henry			
Figg, Miss Frances			
Figg, Miss Leila			
Figg, Miss Margaret			
Fisher, Frederick			
Fraser, Lionel Victor			
Fuller, Lieut C F F			
Gaze, W C			
Gartlewaite, Liston			
Gardner, D M			
Geldes, Mrs Agnes			
George, Miss Ada Mary			
Gibbon, William Forbes			
Gordon, C V C, Lieut-Col			
Gordon, Lewis			
Gregson, Charles B			
Groves, F W			
Gupta, Matilak		

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 19TH SEPT. 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were still quoted at 97¼, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 76 for Fours and 82½ per Fours-and-a-half, but French Rentes were ⅛ higher at 118¼.

SILBar Silver remains unchanged at 51⅛ per oz. Shipments of £130,000 are advised by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton, making a total of £450,000 afloat for this port.

The Bank of England return for the week is again favourable, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having increased from 58½ to 59½ per cent. The Reserve shows an increase of £700,000, and Bullion of £400,000, while Discounts have decreased by £100,000.

In the London General Produce markets, Coffee is quieter with a decline of 1s. per cwt. in M. P. Ceylon. Cochin Cocoanut Oil is unchanged, but Ceylon is 10s. per ton lower. Linseed is quiet with a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta quality, and Rapeseed is dull and 6d. per quarter lower to arrive. Wheat is unchanged at the advance quoted on the previous day.

The Manchester Piece Goods market is reported firm; but Cotton in Liverpool continues quiet, the sales being only 6,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. Spot prices are all unchanged. In New York yesterday, notwithstanding comparatively large receipts at the ports, ready Mid. Uplands remain at 12½ cents, and December shipment has recovered from 10·21 to 10·24 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Thursday's Receipts	14,000	11,500	2,700
Six days' do.	62,000	57,300	17,900
Total since 1st Sept.....	167,000	130,400	36,700

Owing to the holidays there has been little in the shape of new business going on to-day. COTTON is quiet at unchanged prices, SEEDS unaltered FREIGHTS unchanged. PIECE GOODS steady with a moderate business passing. COALS firm.

The SHARE MARKET is nominally closed, but there has been business doing, and Mill shares are strong, owing to the report that enhanced offers have been made for the three Mills lately under the management of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., and that the Court had accordingly ordered the sale to be postponed for another fortnight.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 13th Sept. 1879.

Open 1,268½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	89,150	0	0
Merchandize	1,68,161	0	0
Telegraph	673	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,50,984	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ miles.....Total Rs.....	3,41,617	5	2
Decrease.....	90,633	5	2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. CO.'S S. S. COCANADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Spens, Mrs. Fahey, Mr. H. Ingram, Police Inspector, 49 crew, and 26 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Coconada (s)	Morris	Gussorah, Sept 6.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Abyssinia (s)	Dougherty ...	Zanzibar.
	Agnes Sutherland..	Sutherland ...	Saigon.
	Pekin (s)	Woolcott	Southampton.

The steamer Puttialla, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept
15 Victoria Bridge .....Nacoda .....Jeddah, Aug 9.
16 Fanita (s) .....Sayers .....Singapore, Aug 23.
Commilla(s).....Hart .....Rangoon, Sept 11.
Iskendershah .....Hosein .....Jeddah, May 15.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 15.—Barque Cleta.

PASSENGERS.

Per Victoria Bridge—5 Natives deck.
Per Pemba—Mr Hill, M. Bradley, Mr and Mrs Doyle, Mr Layaro, Lieut.-Colonel Shiffner, Lieut Adjit Ruddock.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Pemba—Ship showing (Q L T V) 50 miles S E of Eastern Channel Light.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—16 bundles E teeth, Tyrrill Dorjvah.

FOR GENOA.

Persia s—1 bale skin, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—50 cwts B horns, 8 bales hides and skins, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malda s—130 bales cotton, Rangopall Foolchund; 50 bales cotton, Kesrparam Hurnarayan.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—84 cases, sharkfins, Allams Munjee.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1015 Ellen Bates, Hodgson—Edward, Bates & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1406 Sumatra (s), Briscoe—Mails, 29th Sept.

FOR GENOA.

1019 Persia (s) Dodero—C Grondona.

FOR MAURITIOUS.

1339 Bengal (s), Rowley—M. Mackenzie & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

2154 Bates Family, Baily—Edward, Bates and Co.
594 Dewa Gungadhur, Fish—Edward Bates & Co.
1053 Love Awe, Scott—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1190 Loch Ness, Forsbar—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1389 North Riding, Ward—The Captain.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1836 Roumania, Jack—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1814 Kashgar (s), Baker—Mails, 30th Sept.

FOR JEDDAH.

1356 Clan Ranald (s), Joste, Finlay, Muir and
1417 Columbian (s), Baldwin—Siggerd & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

1086 Wilton (s), Jarvis—W. M. Macaulay and Co.

NOT FIXED.

1391 Blair Hayle, Watson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1465 Eurydice, Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.
125 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
876 Hougomont, Singer—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
1388 Inchkeith, Peebles—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1389 Kinross, Hancock—The Captain.
767 Kolna (s), Doerr—sea bin Califa.
746 Lammerlaw, Pringle—The Captain.
1076 Lumley Castle (s), Sanders—McCulloch, Boyts and Co.
1264 Maggie E vass, Whitting—The Captain.
1239 Prince Victor, Baillie—The Captain.
1398 Scottish Chieftain, Hamilton—The Captain.
290 Shipowner, Dewar—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1178 Travancore (s), Scott—P. and O. Co.
1370 Vazana, Macaulay—The Captain.
1631 Vellore, Anderson—The Captain.
1089 Vixen (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
597 Amherwitch (s).
915 Cearwitch, Elton—(I. G. S.)
1060 Dalhousie (s), Powell.—(I. G. S.)
581 Kwangtoo (s),—(I G S).
107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
1417 Manora (s).
1700 Tenasserim (s) Street.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 20.

[Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

394—R V Hearn—G W Terry vs Burjorjee Dorabjee and another—Muljee and B—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

(AT 3 O'clock p. m.)

To speak to the minutes of decree.

266-78—Cratgie Land Co—Hurrivulubdas Cullandas and another vs Rhaichund Vardhman and another—Crawford and B, and Rimington H and C.

FOR JUDGMENT.

302-79—Tyabjee and S—Bomonjee Cursetje Cama and others vs Dulputbhoy Bhugobhoy and another—Macfarlane and G.
306-79—Moreshwar and L—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy vs Fatel Abs Ossman—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Birch, Major, 9th Bombay N I, from leave, fro a Poona.
Downing, Captain, R A, on duty, from Julunder.
Anderson, Lieut, Poona Horse, on leave, from the siege.
Downing, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Spilsbury, Lieut, R E, from leave, to Kurrachee.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Lavett, Major, R E, on leave, to England.
Mosier, Captain, 3rd Regt, on leave, to England.
Siphick, Vet Surg, on leave, to England.
Griffith, Lieut Col, 25th Madras N I, on leave, to England.
Noble, Lieut, R A, on leave, to England.
Tanner, Surg Major, from leave, to Poorandhur.
Oldham, Surg Major, on leave, to England.
Martin, Lieut, 106th Regt, on duty, to England.
Downing, Captain, R A, on duty, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St George Gazette*, September 16.)

The following Medical Officers are permitted to exchange appointments:—Surgeon-Major Parker, (Provisional) Civil Surgeon, Vellore, and Surgeon Cook, M B Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Masulipatam.

Mr Wilson to be District and Sessions Judge, South Malabar, in succession to Mr Horsbrugh.

Mr Sathu Seshayya, B A, Acting Inspector of Schools, 4th Class, and in charge of the Madura Division, to act as Inspector of Schools, 4th Class, and to be in charge of the 4th Division.

Mr Stolberg Pier Master, to act as Second Assistant Master Attendant, Madras.

Rev W F Archibald, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Secunderabad, privilege leave for thirty days.

Rev J Jollie to act as Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bangalore, during the employment of the Rev W A Liston on other duty or until further orders.

Mr Maclean, Head Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, South Arcot, furlough to Europe for one year.

Mr Wolfe-Murray, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Agent, Vizagapatam, has been granted an extension of two months' leave on sick certificate.

Mr Tremenheere to act as Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, and Agent to the Governor of Fort st George, Vizagatam.

Mr Henry Welsh to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District North Arcot.

Mr Arundel to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, consequent on the reduction of the Settlement Department.

Mr Nicholson to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Coimbatore.

Mr Fraser to be Assistant and to act as Senior Assistant to the Collector, District Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.

Mr Thompson to be Assistant to the Collector, District Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor, Ganjam.

Mr Merriman, 2nd Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to act as 1st Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The following promotion is made:—

Madras Staff Corps—Major Jennings, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Col.

Conductor White, of the Ordnance Department, is transferred to the "Pension Establishment in India," on the invalid pension of Rupees 100 per mensem.

Conductor Nicholson, Public Works Department, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is granted furlough out of India for two years.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service from this date.

Lieut Col (Brevet-Col) Martyr, Staff Corps, Ordinary Pension, £456, 5s, Extra Annuity, £204, 9s, Capitalised value of Annuity, £6,048. Lieut Col Gray, Staff Corps, Ordinary Pension £292.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Department:—

Officiating Conductor [Supernumerary] Carson to be Conductor [Supernumerary], Officiating Conductor Hickey to be Conductor, Sub-Conductor Floate to be Officiating Conductor, Officiating Sub-Conductor Evans to be Sub-Conductor.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 19th September, 1879.

1 No 404 Vol H Cooke, Letter F Company, has permission to be absent from Bombay for one month from this date and to take his rifle with him.

2 No 987 Vol J A Forbes and No 989 Vol R Ottley, having joined, are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Letter D Company.

By Order, W. M. TENNENT,
Captain and Actg. Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Bori Bandar Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th October 1878 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting: At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters and Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bandar Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjal Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For Poona, Madras Presidency, the Deccan and the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	12 NOON.	1-55 P.M.
For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kattywar and Kutch	5-30 A.M.	(4 P. M. of previous day.	5-30 P.M.	Grant Road, 6-30 A.M.
For Poona	10 A.M.	Do.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona also for S. M. Country, Sattara, Kolapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, &c.	6 A.M.	(5-30 P.M. of previous day.	Bori Bander. 6-55 A.M.	
For ditto on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Nandgaon for Uran & Panwell.	7 A.M.	Do.	Do.	7-55 A.M.
	5 30 A.M.	(6 P.M. of previous day.	(6-7 P.M. of previous day.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....23rd, 2h. 10·7 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat 20	3rd Autumn Ember Day.	5 50	5 57	1 42 m 1 30 s	7 41 m 7 55 a
Sun. 21	St. Mathew—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.	5 50	5 56	2 31 m 2 15 a	8 28 m 8 44 a
Mon. 22	.....	5 53	5 55	3 28 m 3 9 a	9 21 m 9 42 a
Tues. 23	English Mail expected.	5 10	5 55	4 32 m 4 12 a	10 30 m 10 56 a
Wed. 24	.....	5 51	5 54	5 51 m 5 51 a	0 10 m ...
Th. 25	.....	5 51	5 53	7 27 m 7 41 a	0 25 m 1 49 a
Fri. 26	.....	5 51	5 52	8 40 m 8 58 a	1 37 m 3 1 a

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST'S OPTICIAN
WILL LEAVE BOMBAY
ON THE 22ND INSTANT.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE ORDER FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HOLBERTON—September 17th, at Poona, the wife of Lt.-Col. T. N. Holberton, R. A., prematurely of twins (boys), who survived their birth only a few hours.

WILSON—September 17th, at Nasik, the wife of Major William Henry Wilson, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ARCHIBALD—COOKSON—September 17th, at St. Andrew's Church, Poona, by the Rev. J. H. Mackay, M.A., Chaplain Church of Scotland Kirkee, assisted by the Rev. T. H. Greig, Poona the Rev. William Forest Archibald, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Secunderabad, to Jeanie Cookson, widow of Captain G. D. Cookson, H. M.'s 76th Regiment, and youngest daughter of Major Proudfoot, Madras Army, retired.

DEATH.

SCOTT—August 28, near Badamee, Jeane Wilson, wife of W. Scott, Executive Engineer.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—September 7th, at Tirhoot, the wife of W. Campbell, Esq., of a son.

ELIOT—September 18th, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain Henry Edgcumbe Eliot, 4th N. I., Officiating Quartermaster-General's Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FINLAY—August 23rd, at Dibrugarh, Assam, of remittent fever, Darmonjie Gurdjyne Finlay, Trinity, Edinburgh, in his twenty-fourth year.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879.

THERE seems to be an impression abroad that the Army Commission at Simla will have little more to do than to endorse certain cut and dried economies prepared before hand in Pall Mall; but we trust that this foreboding may not prove in any way correct, for one reason, because Pall Mall knows little about India; and for another, because in that case, whatever virtue there may be in a commission, will be lost. The Simla Army Commission is not a very satisfactory appointment at the best, and there is no need to make it worse than it is by rendering it the scapegoat of all the possible blunders of Downing Street and Pall Mall. The Commission is, we say, unsatisfactory, because Bombay and Madras officers have been studiously prevented from having their proper part in it. Only two officers—both generals on the staff—are allowed to represent Bombay and Madras military interests, and this circumstance lends some colour to the rumour about the Commission's labours being already done for them. If the Bombay and Madras armies are to suffer, in order that the army of Bengal may flourish, it is unnecessary to put more than one officer from Bombay and Madras each on the Commission; but if the Commission is really a free agent, and is to act as such, then the two other Presidencies have a fair claim to send at least as many officers to the Commission as Bengal does. It would not be an unfair proportion this, if the President, a civilian, had a casting vote; but we suspect that the Bengal military authorities have no disposition to invite Bombay or Madras criticism on their army, well knowing that such criticism would be highly unfavourable. As the Commission is at present constituted, the Bengal army has everything its own way, and no one will ever believe that measures of an unpopular character affecting Madras or Bombay, should such be introduced, are not due to the preponderating influence of one army in the Commission.

There is another idea afoot; that whatever the Commission has to do will be done quickly; that the reforms, whatever they are to be, will be in full force before the 1st January next. We hope this also is not true. In organisation the more hurry the worse speed. It will be remembered with what indiscreet, we might almost say, indecent haste the famous amalgamation was brought about, and the lamentable consequences. It is not to be forgotten that Sir Charles Wood was in far too great a hurry to give his sanction to the Staff Corps scheme; and we must all remember what confusion and expense arose from Lord Salisbury's ill-considered act of throwing open the Staff Corps to the whole army, and to any one, with or without qualifications, who would enter it. We do not believe that any one of these measures, involving enormous expenses, would have ever been sanctioned or undertaken had they received the time for reflection, consideration, and experiment which was due to their political, military, and financial importance. The same thing will no doubt occur over again if haste is to be the order of the day. Hurry is what the theorists delight in, because it enables them to ride their own hobbies in the race. There is no time to put theories to the proof, and so they are accepted on sheer speculation. And of theories and theorists the Army Commission will have enough and to spare. It is a most important matter that they should have plenty of time to consider what may greatly influence the destiny of India, and that nothing they recommend should be made law without the careful re-examination of experts. We presume the public is not anxious to have another Staff Corps, another amalgamation involving short service soldiers, and the loss of a local European army. But this, and even worse, may be expected if the Bengal officers on the Commission are permitted to do as they please with the Bombay and Madras armies, and are advised in the words of the motto of the Beefsteak Club:—"If it were done, then 'twere "well it were done quickly." India has had about enough of military hallucinations emanating from Bengal. The very last one, the new organisation of the Native Army, about which so much has been said, ought to admonish the Government of the need of exercising great caution before accepting any more of them.

We have already said that the Commission's decisions may affect the destiny of India; nor do we hesitate to repeat the statement. If one half of the ideas credited to the Commission, and in circulation, were to indicate its actual labours, then a European's life in this country would not be worth a week's purchase. We read of armies to be reduced to inefficiency, and of the work of a dozen staff officers to be thrown on one, and of such like follies, as actual propositions for the Commission's endorsement, and are told that we can take away 20,000 of the *British* garrison of India, if we reduce the *Native* army by double that number. Well, we repeat that the Army Commission will not be long in deciding the destiny of British India if it takes heed of suggestions of that kind. But it is not probable it will do anything of the sort. What is most to be feared is, that it will indulge itself in theories, and that no time will be afforded to test these theories thoroughly before they are made law. What expense, disorganization, and blundering might have been saved had the "new organisation," for example, been confined to only half a dozen regiments, until it was seen whether it was a good one? The great fault of all these commissions is, to adopt plausible or brilliant theories *at once*, and without a thought of what the evil consequences may be when they are put in execution. Lord Cardwell's hasty and ill-judged scheme, which has cost the British army so much in reputation, and the nation so much in money, is only another illustration of theories running away with military reformers; indeed, when one thinks of the dreadful blunders and the prodigious expense incurred of late years under the name of reform or organisation, one feels disposed to let bad alone rather than hazard what may be worse. It is hardly possible for a commission with a duty to perform, to adopt similar views to these; nevertheless, the commissioners must be more than military men if they do not entertain some misgiving on the subject of reform. We have had so much of changing and changes, which are always for the worse, that there really seems common sense in the repinings of veterans for the good old times when changes were always considered quite impossible. There can be no doubt that the effect of change in the Native Army is never for the better. It produces suspicion, and the motives of the reforms are always misjudged. And for this reason, if for no other, we would deprecate those frequent *canards* in the newspapers which ascribe the most radical reforming measures to the Army Commission, all of which are carefully studied and thoroughly credited in the bazaars. It is one thing to say what the Commission ought *not* to do, another to assert what it is going to do. The first does no harm, but the latter is mischievous in the extreme.

WE are glad to say that our remarks yesterday respecting the freight engagements made by Government for the conveyance of materials from Bombay to Kurrachee, for the new railway from Dadur to Sukkur, has elicited some information which places the transaction in a somewhat more favourable light than the commercial public previously entertained. The rate agreed upon with the British India Company is Rs. 7½, not Rs. 8 per ton; and although this possibly may be higher than it is said the business could have been done at had tenders been invited, some compensating advantage has been obtained by the despatch the British India steamers have afforded; one shipment having already arrived at Kurrachee. Making every allowance for this, however, and even admitting that a cheaper arrangement could not have been made, we still think that the principle of making private agreements of this kind is faulty in the extreme, and likely to give rise, rightly or wrongly, to suspicions of jobbery, which create a most injurious impression in the minds of the public. It may be said that in cases of this kind, where despatch is of the utmost importance, there would not be time to invite public tenders; but this argument will not hold water in the face of the fact that twenty-four hours would serve to give all due publicity to the matter, obtain tenders, and conclude the arrangements. In this particular instance we have ascertained that several of the leading shipping firms had no knowledge that Government required tonnage until the transaction had been concluded; and it is impossible to say, therefore, whether the agreement was the best possible under the circumstances. We make no imputation on the officers entrusted with the carrying out of these arrangements; on the contrary, we believe that no department renders the Government better service; but they owe it to themselves and to the Government alike, that no suspicion of favouritism or jobbery should be possible.

THE world has not been long in again hearing the voice of Lord Beaconsfield. At the Mansion House dinner last month, he reviewed the session which was then about to close; took credit for having done one of the smartest things on record, in the conclusion of the Afghan campaign; and then went deliberately out of his way to controvert some statements in reference to land tenure which had been previously made by Lord Hartington. This was such an evident departure from the lines upon which Mansion House speeches are usually laid, that his Lordship excused himself by saying that "he should "not have an opportunity of speaking to his "countrymen for a very long time." This raised numerous surmises. Now that his Lordship has again spoken to his countrymen within a month's time, and that on the same subject of land-tenure, the natural inference is that both the Mansion House speech and the one delivered at Aylesbury on Thursday, were neither more nor less than electioneering speeches. They were bids for the farmers' votes. The Tories have always been looked upon as the representatives of the agricultural interest; and should that interest become estranged—of which there are indications in various parts of the country—the Tories doubtless feel that their likelihood of another lease of power is becoming "faint by degress "and beautifully less." But judging from the summary of the speech telegraphed by Reuter, we very much doubt if Lord Beaconsfield has done much to strengthen the Tory hold on the agricultural interest. Tenant-farmers will not now be blindfolded with the sentimental "cordial co-operation of landlords and farmers." The Hodge of 1879 is not the Hodge of 1830. What is insisted on now-a-days in England is an alteration in the present system of land-tenure—that system which Lord Beaconsfield upholds. The English farmer is at present in a sorry plight, by no means in a condition to be content with half measures. His crops fail him, and the deficiency has not the effect of enhancing the prices, as in the old days; for the American markets more than make up for the shortness of the home supply; and a deficient crop and low prices are not likely to convince the British farmer that the existing state of matters, as between himself and his landlord, are the best possible. An alteration of some kind the farmers demand; and the English farmer is a stubborn individual, and once his mind is made up not all the platitudes of Lord Beaconsfield will make him change his mind. A cry has been raised for protection, but it is a weakly cry. The all but general desire is that the Free Trade principle should be extended to the ownership and cultivation of land; and that the occupier of the land should be placed in a position favourable to increased agricultural enterprise. The farmer is of opinion that the old land system of the country has broken down and is altogether out of harmony with the genius of the age.

At Aylesbury Lord Beaconsfield maintained an absolute silence on the Afghan question. According to the doctrine which has lately been propounded by his Lordship, the public have no right to take any part in the discussion of a question of foreign policy which is still in abeyance; and his silence is only in accordance with this doctrine. At the Mansion House Lord Beaconsfield took credit for having concluded a treaty of peace in an unprecedentedly short space of time. At Aylesbury, an opportunity was given of crediting the Afghans with throwing to the winds a treaty of peace in an even shorter space of time; but his Lordship failed to embrace the opportunity thus offered him. The general public will not, however, fail to let Lord Beaconsfield know that the Treaty of Gandamack was a hastily patched up document, rapidly accomplished, so that credit could be taken for it at the Mansion House dinner. Neither will they fail to answer in the negative the question as to whether this is statesmanship. It is not always "the unexpected "that happens," notwithstanding the assurance of the Premier to that effect; for anyone with even the most superficial knowledge of the character of one of the parties to the Treaty of Peace, must have known that the events which we lately recorded as having occurred at Kabul, and to-day as having happened at Herat, would sooner or later transpire. We do not know whether Lord Beaconsfield was aware of the surrender of King Cetewayo when he addressed the buccolic gathering at Aylesbury. We are inclined to think he did not; otherwise he would not have maintained that reticence as to the general foreign policy of the Government which he is said to have done; for, we think, this is an opportunity of blowing his own trumpet, and of airing a few platitudes, of which his Lordship would not have failed to have taken full advantage.

FROM the brief announcement contained in the telegram from Ali Kheyl, that the troops at Herat have revolted against their own civil and military officers, it is impossible to determine to what extent the mutiny of this military force is connected with the butchery of the British Embassy at Kabul. That the regiments at Kabul and at Herat have been in free communication with each other, and acting together, appears to be placed beyond a doubt by the present mutiny at the latter place. The double revolt will probably give our advancing columns some more fighting than was previously thought probable. An amalgamation of the Herat and Kabul regiments may be anticipated; but are these troops fanatical enough to press forward to meet the troops being pushed on by General Roberts? We think not. Influenced at first by a purely fanatical zeal, the Afghan troops will have time to consider the situation before they come in contact with our forces. If they must come forward to meet us, so much the better for our success in the campaign. A few days will now make our course plain. Meanwhile the British force is continuing its preparations for marching on Kabul.

DISPIRITED by defeat, hunted and harassed, and deserted by his followers, the hapless Cetewayo has surrendered himself to the British without a single effort to retrieve his former position. It is manifest that Lord Chelmsford's last battle at Ulundi has utterly broken the spirit of Cetewayo's warriors and cowed them completely. A sudden collapse of at least 20,000 fighting men, who had a little while ago some reason for accrediting themselves as possessed of good fighting qualities, is rather a remarkable event; but it was expected that the first battle lost by Cetewayo would be the signal for the dispersion of his whole force. The Zulus, like most other warriors, dislike to run the risk of two defeats, especially when it was pretty certain that the last would be considerably more severe and crushing than the first.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

THERE were indications during the week before the last mail left which go to show that there was "something wrong" with Lord Falmouth's crack filly, and to confirm the announcement telegraphed to an up-country contemporary that she was scratched for the St. Leger. On the Saturday before the York meeting, she was restricted to walking exercise, and a rumour was bruited abroad that she would not appear at Knavesmire. The result was that she dropped back at once to 6 to 4 in the St. Leger betting. She did go to York and won the Yorkshire Oaks with any amount in hand; but she went to the post with both forelegs encased in dark bandages, and with a small bandage also round her near fetlock. Much speculation was aroused by this circumstance, coupled with the fact of the filly being stopped in her work. It was announced that she had hit the inner side of her near foreleg slightly during an exercise gallop, and some lotion which was obtained from a veterinary surgeon and applied to the part proved of too strong a nature and increased the inflammation. She was reported quite well again before she left to run at York, and the mishap was regarded as not at all likely to interfere with her training and racing in the future. But something did interfere with her racing before the week was out, or she would hardly have run second to Ruperra in the Great Yorkshire Stakes. Three furlongs from the finish she appeared like winning just as readily as she had done her other races, but the moment that Archer moved on her at the distance she stopped short, and Ruperra coming along won somewhat easily by a length. This was the first defeat she had ever suffered, having proved victorious at each of her ten previous appearances. The excitement on the course was tremendous, and she naturally declined in the betting, though not so much as would be expected. Never more than 4 to 1 was laid against her, and after that price had been booked to 100l. bets of 100 to 30 (five times), 300 to 100, three "fifties," 1,000 to 400, 500 to 200, and finally 200 to 100 found takers. Ruperra went up to 8 to 1, two points above Rayon d'Or, Exeter, when the mail left, was at 50 to 1.

The York meeting was a great success. Wheel of Fortune's victory in the Yorkshire Oaks has already been mentioned. Second to her, ran Mr. Bowes's Reconciliation, with the same weight (8st. 3lbs.), and third came Mr. T. Snarry's Jessie Agnes, with 8st. 10lbs. The York Cup was carried off by Rochampton (8st. 10lbs.); a length in front of Touchet (8st. 10lbs.) who in turn had two lengths the advantage of Jannette (8st. 11lbs.)

The Ebor Handicap brought out only five horses:—Isonomy, Knight Templar, Seringa, Mar, and Twm-bar-lwm. The betting before the start was 11 to 8 on Isonomy, 100 to 15 against Twm-bar-lwm, 7 to 1 against Mar, and 100 to 12 against Knight Templar and Seringa. On the first attempt Knight Templar went away, followed by Mar, Isonomy, and Twm-bar-lwm for a mile, when the last named took second place, Mar going on third, and Seringa last, and they ran thus for a quarter of a mile when Seringa drew past the favourite, who was left whipper-in. At the commencement of the woodside Twm-bar-lwm ran up to the quaters of Knight Templar, and the pair went on three lengths clear of Seringa to the mile post, when Isonomy once more joined Seringa, the pair both heading Mar, who now became last. At the T. Y. C. post Twm-bar-lwm drew level to Knight Templar, and the two came on in advance to the bend, where Seringa and Mar were well beaten. Coming into the straight Isonomy drew up to the leading pair, of whom Twm-bar-lwm was beaten as soon as they came into the line for home, and with Knight Templar hopelessly done with at the distance, the favourite came striding to the front, and won in the commonest of canters by eight lengths; three lengths separated second and third; Mar was placed fourth four lengths behind Seringa, and Twm-bar-lwm was last. Time by Benson's chronograph, 3min 54sec. Careau's time last year, by the same authority, was stated to be 3min 41sec. Isonomy, who is undoubtedly the best four-year-old of the day, is entered for the Edinburgh Gold Cup (9st 6lb), for the Great Challenge Stakes at Newmarket Second October Meeting (9st), for the Jockey Club Cup at the Houghton Meeting (9st 10lb), and for the Rous Memorial Stakes at Ascot in 1880.

The Prince of Wales's Stakes fell to the Duke of Westminster's Bend Or, who was followed to the post at half a length's distance by Brother to Ersilia, while five lengths further back came Gil Blas. Bend Or is a chestnut colt by Doncaster out of Rouge Rose, by Thormanby, grandam Ellen Horne, by Redshank out of Delhi, by Plenipotentiary. He was bred by the Duke of Westminster, and has now thrice carried his Grace's colours to the front, being the only occasions on which he has started. He first won the Chesterfield Stakes at the July Meeting, beating Petal, Dora, The Song, and seven others; then, at Goodwood, he took the Richmond Stakes, defeating the Cantiniere colt, Dora, and five others; and has now carried off the Prince of Wales's Stakes, the aggregate value of the three prizes being 4,432l., with an additional 100 sovs. given to the breeder of the winner. His principal three year old engagements are the Payne Stakes, the Second Great Foal Stakes, the Champion Stakes, the Newmarket Derby, the Epsom Derby, the Ascot Derby, and Rous Memorial, Sussex Stakes at Goodwood, the Great National Breeders' Stakes at Redcar, the Great Yorkshire Stakes, and Ebor St. Leger, and the St. Leger at Doncaster.

In the Great Yorkshire Stakes, the other runners besides Ruperra and Wheel of Fortune (first and second) were Rycerski, Maccaronea and Visconti. The betting was 3 to 1 on Wheel of Fortune, 7 to 1 agst Visconti, 100 to 7 agst Ruperra, and 25 to 1 agst Rycerski. Ruperra cut out the work, followed by Rycerski and Maccaronea, Visconti lying next, and the favourite last, for two hundred yards, when Rycerski went to the front, and the others settled down in single file for half a mile, when Visconti took third place, and soon afterwards Maccaronea became whipper-in. Rycerski increased his lead to three lengths along the Woodside, Ruperra and Visconti going on as far in front of Wheel of Fortune until the Two Year Old Course Post was reached, when Maccaronea was tailed off. At the bottom turn Ruperra drew up to the girths of Rycerski, and Visconti at the same time being well beaten, gave way to Wheel of Fortune, who drew up on the outside, and took second place upon the retirement of Rycerski at the bend. At the distance Wheel of Fortune held out signals of distress, and though she challenged Ruperra the latter was equal to the occasion, and ultimately won easily by a length; Rycerski was a bad third; the others beaten off. Time, by Benson's chronograph, 3 min 22 sec. Value of the stakes, 1,230l.

The majority of the cricket matches attempted to be played during the week had to be abandoned half way because of unfavourable weather. Amongst the uncompleted matches were—Kent v. Lancashire, Surrey v. Yorkshire, and Lancashire v. Gloucestershire. In the first of the three, when the game was abandoned, Lancashire had got through their first innings, in which they put together 144 (Mr. A. N. Hornby 46, and Barlow 36), and Kent had made 59 for the loss of one wicket, Absolom having contributed 44 *not out*. Surrey and Yorkshire each had an innings, the former scoring 59 and the latter 92. Bates was credited with 8 Surrey wickets for 21 runs. Lancashire was saved by the draw from a severe drubbing at the hands of Gloucestershire, who at the time the game was abandoned had run up 131 for six wickets, as compared to the County Palatine's 53 in their first innings. In this match Mr. W. G. Grace, in addition to making 75 *not out*, got 7 Lancashire wickets at a cost of 37 runs; and Watson took the whole of the six Gloucester wickets that fell for 29.

The chief match of the week, and which was fortunately concluded, was that between Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire, in which Notts gained a victory with six wickets to spare. This is the first time the County of the Graces has been beaten on its own ground. The totals were:—Gloucestershire 123 and 119.—Nottingham 65, and 178 for four wickets; and the chief scores—Dr. W. G. Grace 27 and 33, Midwinter 18 and 26, Dr. E. M. Grace 10 and 25, Mr. Cranston 30 and 3, for Gloucester; and A. Shrewsbury 4 and 87, Selby 29 and 12, and Barnes 6 and 53 for Nottingham. Shaw was credited with 5 wickets in Gloucestershire's second innings, for 14 run

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

MUTINY AT HERAT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE KABUL MUTINY.

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

News from Herat states that on the 5th inst. the Kabuli regiments mutinied and attacked the house of General Fakir Ahmed Khan, military and civil governor of Herat, and an old adherent of Ayub Khan. They killed Fakir Ahmed and plundered and burnt his house.

Kote Duffadar Fakir Mahommed and Sowar Akbar Shah, of the Guide Cavalry, who have reached Ali Kheyl with Sirkar Khan, and who were out together with a Sikh sowar, also saved, and twenty-five grass-cutters.

Colonel Ibrahim Khan, a pensioner of the British Government and in the Amir's employ, states that some disturbance was anticipated ever since the arrival of the regiments from Herat, and that they had warned the Embassy. They were saved by their own tribesmen. They do not consider that the revolt was instigated by the Amir who was still helpless.

Some Embassy servants have escaped. The Envoy's bearer, chupprassis, dhobi and baker, also a sepoy Ghilzai, who was on furlough in Kohistan.

Abdul Karim Khan, Kohistani chief, is said to have been killed by the Amir, because two of the three mutinous regiments were chiefly Kohistanis. This is said to have caused the revolt in Kohistan.

The three sowars, including the Sikhs, were protected by Naibs Mir Muhammud Khan and Rahim Khan.

One Gholam Nubbi, formerly in the Guides and chupprassi to the Envoy, has been saved.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MUTINY AMONGST THE TROOPS AT HERAT.

ALI KHEYL, SEPT. 18.

The troops at Herat have mutinied and murdered the civil and military governors.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

DHERA GHAZI KHAN, SEPT. 19.

General Karim Khan commands the mutineers of the Khyber force, which will march to Gandamack before General Roberts leaves for Kabul.

General Roberts received despatches on the 17th from the Amir, which report that Herat is in open rebellion, and that the Kabuli Governor has been murdered.

The telegraph wire is completed to General Baker's camp at Shuturgurdan.

It is expected that the rising of the Kabul tribes will take place after the *Eed* festival.

The Ghilzai tribes are assisting General Roberts with carriage.

Ala Dadkhan, brother of Padshakhan, is with General Roberts.

The Jajees and other tribes have obeyed General Roberts's summons, and the headmen of the frontier tribes agree to accompany General Roberts to Kabul.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

KANDAHAR, SEPT. 19.

The following movements of troops in Pishin are ordered :—1st Punjab Cavalry, from Gullistan to Kandahar; A-D. R. H. A. and wing of the 59th Regiment from Arumbee to Kandahar; and D 2 R. A. to Quetta.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POLO AT POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 19.

The Eleventh won the Polo match against Bombay by two goals to one. A heavy rain fell just before the match, which completely spoiled the ground. Bishop, Brigge, and Davies played well for Poona; and Barton, Grey, and Wyer for Bombay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE SURRENDER OF CETEWAYO.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Latest advices from Capetown, dated the 2nd September, state that Cetewayo, with a few followers in a prostrate condition, has surrendered to the British without offering any resistance. He was brought to Ulundi, and thence taken to Greytown. His ultimate destination is not known.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, at a late gathering of the Chiefs, announced that Zululand would be divided into three parallels, each under a white Resident.

SPEECH BY LORD BEACONSFIELD.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Lord Beaconsfield, at an agricultural banquet at Aylesbury yesterday, made a speech in which he discussed at some length the present depression in agriculture. He upheld the present system of land tenure, and said that the cordial co-operation of landlords and farmers was the best remedy under the actual circumstances.

His Lordship maintained an absolute silence respecting the Afghan question and the foreign policy of the Government generally.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GORTSCHAKOFF.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Reports are generally current that Prince Gortschakoff has tendered his resignation, and that he will be succeeded in the post of Foreign Minister by Prince Labanoff.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, SEPT. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Java, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed yesterday.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats fair demand.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76
4½ per cent. do.	82½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	118½
Bar Silver	51⅝
Exchange on India, 4 months' sight	1-7 13-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£20,900,000 Inc. £700,000
Bills Discounted	£17,200,000 Dec. £100,000
Bullion	£35,200,000 Inc. £400,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 59½ per cent.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, SEPT. 19, 9-15 A.M.

Mail steamer Ancona from Bombay arrived.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	56 67	65 52	68 47
18 Thursday	0 0	.....	.....
19 Friday	.....	0 45	0 14
Total	56 67	65 97	68 61
Fall up to 19th Sep. 1878	99 4	107 79	105 33
Do. to 19th Sep. 1877	59 40	49 2	57 99

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—SEPT. 19.

CANNANORE, 3.45 p. m.—Weather clear ; wind W.

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine ; wind W. 3 ; thermometer 82 ; barometer 29·856.

MANGALORE, (Sept. 18) 4 p. m.—Weather fair ; wind N. E., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 2-40 p. m.—Weather fair ; wind S. E. ; thermometer 88 ; barometer 29·78.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather clear ; wind N. W.W. ; thermometer 81.

RAINFALL ON THE GUJARAT LINE.

Return of Rainfall registered at Dabhoi to 16th September 1879.

Date	Ins. Cts.
Previous reported	38 85
September 13	„ 37
„ 14	„ 19
„ 15	„ 10
„ 16	0 0
Total	39 51

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 19.

(As taken at 10 A.M.)

Station.	Barometer. Reduced to 32° and to Sea-level.	Barometer. Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Dry bulb.	Thermometer in Shade. Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Wet bulb.	Thermometer in Shade. Change since yesterday.	Humidity. Percentage of saturation.	Humidity. Change since yesterday.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity in miles per hour for preceding 24 hours.	Wind. Amount of cloud 0 to 10.	Rainfall in past 24 hours.
Jacobabad	29·680	—048	5·7	—4·6	75·8	61	+ 5	ENE	3	0	..	
Kurrachee	29·745	—045	8·0	+0·5	76·8	71	— 3	W	7	9	...	
Deesa	29·855	—052	81·7	—1·5	73·7	67	+ 2	SW	8	6	..	
Rajkot	29·839	—025	79·1	—4·0	72·6	72	+ 9	W	10	10	0·19	
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Malegaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Poona	29·935	—026	75·3	—2·0	68·8	71	— 1	WNW	12	9	00·5	
Sholapore	29·927	—044	78·3	—1·0	69·3	62	— 1	WNW	4	5	..	
Bombay	29·926	—020	83·0	+4·0	76·5	73	—12	W	13	2	0·20	
Goa	29·961	—018	79·5	+0·5	19·0	98	+ 3	WSW	3	7	0·62	
Akola	29·855	—031	80·2	—1·5	71·6	64	+ 4	W	8	8	..	
Amraoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Belgaum	30·003	+002	68·9	—4·0	68·6	89	+20	W	7	10	0·01	

WEATHER REMARKS.

Jacobabad—Fine clear weather.
Kurrachee—Strong wind, dark gloomy weather.
Deesa—Fine weat er with passing clouds.
Rajkot—Overcast with rain, passing showers during day.
Poona—Passing showers during day.
Bombay—Passing showers during day.
Goa—Fine weather with passing clouds.
Akola—Overcast, clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds.
Belgaum—Overcast with rain, passing showers during day.
* Not corrected to Calcutta standard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

BOMBAY, 18th September 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·790
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	·811
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 1)	·44
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·7
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.	76·0
General Direction of Wind	NW., NNE., E., WNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	From midnight. 188
Fall of Rain	Do. midnight. 0·00
Total fall during the month	1·23
Do. do. year	56·67
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 19th	0·23

As the date of the Volunteer Calico Fancy Ball approaches, it is gratifying to find that the interest which is being taken in by the general public increases. From the telegram of our Poona correspondent which we published yesterday it will be seen that His Excellency the Governor —who has all along taken a lively personal interest in all the preliminary arrangements— has postponed his visit to Sind until after the date of the ball ; and there can be no doubt that the presence of His Excellency will lend to the assembly considerable additional *eclat*. It is understood that amongst the other distinguished visitors who have intimated their intention of being present is H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. Of the general public of Bombay the attendance promises to be very numerous, for we learn that tickets are already being very largely disposed of. The question whether Volunteer uniforms will be allowed has been repeatedly asked ; and we are glad to be in a position to answer this question in the affirmative. Of the highly satisfactory nature of all details intending patrons of the ball have a guarantee in the fact that the Chairman of the Committee is Major the Hon. L. H. Bayley. Altogether, the Volunteer Ball of 1879 promises to be one of the most successful public balls ever held in Bombay. We learn that, in order that nothing shall be wanting to add to the comfort of those gracing the ball with their presence, the Town Hall has been repainted, and it is possible for all who purpose attending to facilitate the work of the Committee by making application for their tickets at as early a date as possible. This is not too much to ask surely, and it is the only share in the arrangements in which the outside public are asked to take a part.

THE creditors who have set their hearts on a scheme of compromise, regarding the four mills sometime ago managed by Nursey Kessowjee and Co., would seem to have so far succeeded that they took a bold step yesterday and opposed —in conjunction with the shareholders of the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Mills—an application made to Sir Charles Sargent for confirmation of the sale of the mills by the official liquidators to Mr. Varjeevundass Madhavdass and others for Rs. 5,71,000. The matter was brought before his Lordship by a private notice to the principal creditors ; but the learned judge was of opinion that the proper mode was by a summons requiring the shareholders, creditors, and all persons concerned to attend at the hearing. The application was postponed for a fortnight when it would be heard before Mr. Justice Green.

THE learned Chief Justice has publicly thanked the Vakils' Association, Bombay, for calling in the first instance the attention of the judges of the High Court to the misconduct of Shridhar Vithul, a vakil of the court, and assisting by obtaining materials necessary to verify that misconduct. His Lordship remarked that throughout the enquiry that took place the Association had been actuated solely by a desire to exclude from the honourable profession of a pleader a person who was morally unfit for the office. In thus upholding a high tone and character among the profession of pleaders, the Association, in his Lordship's opinion, performed good service to the Native Bar, and to the administration of justice generally. Shridhar Vithul's name was removed from the list of High Court pleaders some years ago ; and his application to have it reinstated has been rejected.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the amalgamation in the estimates and accounts of the charges for the Trignometrical and Topographical branches of the Survey Department subordinate to the Surveyor General of India.

As an exceptional case, and in approval of the high professional distinction he has achieved, the Secretary of State has sanctioned, on the recommendation of the Government of Bengal, to Rai Ram Narayan Das Bahadur, lately teacher of Surgery in the Campbell Medical College, Calcutta, a pension of Rs. 50 a month, in addition to the pension of Rs. 175 a month, equal to half his average emoluments to which he has been admitted under the rules.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the appointment by the Bombay Government of the Hon'ble Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., to the sole charge of the Licence Tax Department in this Presidency for one year from the 18th February last.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of an Assistant Settlement Officer to assist the Collector of Jaunpore, N. W. Provinces, in the preparation of the records of the permanently settled districts.

THE collection of drugs contributed to the Paris Exhibition by Rai Kanny Lal Dey Bahadur has, at his request, been presented to the Museum of the Paris Societé de Pharmacie.

THE Secretary of State has recently forwarded to India a letter from Dr. José del Pino, Doctor of Medicine and Surgery, Cuba, with some bottles containing an elixir for cholera, and a request that the remedy may be subjected to experimental trial at the Calcutta Medical College Hospital and the result reported. The elixir has hitherto, it is said, been used with success in cases of yellow fever which Dr. del Pino thinks is produced by the same causes as those which produce cholera. It was also used with "unexpectedly good results" in cholera epidemics in Spain in 1835 and 1865.

THE King of Burma is after all not so insolvent as people seem inclined to make out. At a time when one would think he would require to husband most strictly his resources in view of grave complications, he has entered into negociations with the Indian Electric Light Company for the purchase of the greatest portion of their stock and plant in Bombay and Calcutta, including the 16 light machine that has excited so much wonder on the Hooghly Bridge. Calcutta's beauty has departed, having been shipped to Rangoon *en route* to Mandalay. The King's palace and gardens are to be gorgeously lit up, and he has purchased for the purpose 40 Jablochkoff lights and 8 lights of the Regulator system with an immense amount of accessories. He has paid cash down Rs. 80,000 in Calcutta, and before he has finished and put up the lights at his palace it will have cost him fully Rs. 1,00,000. In consequence of this immediate call on his resources, the Manager of the Company is rather short of accessories, and unable to comply with the desire of the Committee of the Volunteer Ball, at the suggestion of H. E. the Governor, to light up the Town Hall with the electric light on the 3rd prox.

THE 4th Goorkhas are under orders to go again to the front. The regimental headquarters, with six companies made up to a strength of 450 sepoys, were to leave Buldo today. Two companies under a European officer remain at the kejôl.

LIEUT. A. G. B. TERNAN, Officiating Quarter Master of the 35th N. I., has been transferred to the 24th P. I., and ordered to join that regiment at once in the Khyber Valley. The *Pioneer* points out that, deducting officers on leave or absent on duty, this leaves one British officer, the commandant, present with the 35th N. I.

REVIEWING recent events at Kabul, the Lahore paper argues that the abandonment of Afghanistan by the British troops would not have taken place if the matter had been entrusted to the Viceroy and his advisers. "It was just such a measure as Indian statesmen and soldiers of experience would instinctively condemn. But for party purposes it was desirable to show the English people how swiftly and completely the Afghan campaign had been wound up, and with how small a show of military force the most turbulent and treacherous race in Asia might be kept faithful to their ruler's engagements. The peaceful retirement was intended to be a crowning incident in the campaign which—as Lord Beaconsfield told the Lord Mayor—was, 'for precision of plan and rapidity of execution, perhaps unequalled in the annals of statesmanship and war.' * * * But why in that case did Lord Lytton allow Major Cavagnari to proceed to Kabul with an escort of seventy-five men? It will be remembered that the escort which proceeded to Baluchistan, some three years ago, amounted to at least ten times that number: yet the Baluchis are peaceable folk in comparison with their Afghan neighbours. As the Home Government never raised any objection against the appointment of so large a force to Major Sandeman's mission, it would surely have consented to a proposal from the Viceroy for the despatch to Kabul of a carefully selected and equipped body at least as numerous. For the result which followed, the Government of India must therefore be held responsible."

AN example has just been made of a gentleman serving in a Government office at Poona, which should be taken by all natives in the service of Government at any rate, as a warning to be careful how they meddle in the remotest degree with sedition. Mr. Bhasker, a clerk in the office of the Commissariat Examiner, in the Finance Office, drawing a salary of Rs. 250 a month, has been compulsorily retired from the appointment since Monday last. The alleged cause of his removal is that he was in the same department of the office as Wassudew Bulwunt Phadke, that they were great friends, and corresponded after Wassudew went on his tour of dacoity. Mr. Bhasker did not communicate the information he received to Government, so that the whereabouts of the rebel might have been traced. Further, when Bhasker communicated some information about Phadke, he did not tell all he knew, as he ought to have done. In consideration of his long service, Government have allowed him Rs. 30 a month, provided he resides at Kurrachee, but not otherwise.

THE following items from the Khyber, are contained in a telegram to the Allahabad paper, dated Peshawur September 16 :—"Latest news from Khyber, up to noon to-day, reports all quiet. The Momunds have shown no signs of uneasiness, and all rumours as to the presence of Herat troops in the Bakka Fort are untrue. Thirty men of the Amir's army are its present garrison. Asmatullah Khan's movements, after the loot of Bala Bagh, are not known, but it is supposed he has left the valley. The negotiations with the jirgahs of the Khyber tribes, now in Peshawur, have progressed most favourably. The headmen are still in Peshawur, and the basis of the arrangements is to be as follows :—The British are to receive all taxes on the Pass traffic, in return for which the tribes will be paid fixed sums, and the Pass must always be open. The Afridis, especially, seem pleased with the arrangements. Regarding transport for the Khyber column, Major Waterfield, the Commissioner of Peshawur, proposes to call upon each district for the number of camels which, it is estimated, the district can produce. These will be paid for at high rates, but no refusal to furnish animals will be accepted."

A CORRESPONDENT, who our contemporary says knows something of the subject, writes to the *Statesman* :—"There appears to be a tendency to place undue reliance on the Ghilzai tribe and Shere Ali Khan of Kandahar, and their more than doubtful professions of loyalty, which cannot be to strongly deprecated. Of course the force of events brought about by its own folly, now compels the British Government to reinvade Afghanistan with an army of retribution ; but the unmistakable teaching of past history furnishes the most convincing proofs of the innate treachery and perfidy of the Afghan nation in general, and the Ghilzai tribe in particular. Therefore, it is manifest that the only true and wise policy is to place no reliance whatever upon their professions of good will and help, but to rely entirely upon our own military strength, and the improvement, as far as possible, of our admittedly defective commissariat and transport arrangements.

A RANGOON paper states that "Mr. Barr, the fortunate drawer of Wheel of Fortune, has, we hear, been offered Rs. 10,000 for a half share of his chance. Several horses have been drawn by Rangoonites." Did he take it ?

AN amusing account is given in a Rangoon paper of some Burmese artillery practice. The guns used were the two, said to have been christened Repose and Defence, with which the landing place at Mandalay has been "fortified." "One morning, a tolerable large body of *Ahmoodans* under the charge of several officers came down to the spot where the guns were placed, with much shouting and gesticulation. The first proceeding consisted in several men going to the river side and lighting a fire, into which, as soon as it was fairly burning, several long stakes or poles were thrust. A small charge of powder was then put into one of the weapons, and vigorously rammed home amid the shouts and gesticulations of the admiring bystanders. The piece was then primed until the powder stood in a small glistening heap on the breach of the gun. The Ahmoodans than retired some twenty or thirty feet, when one of the number, selected apparently for his known and tried bravery, was deputed to fire the weapon. He went to the fire and selecting therefrom one of the best burned of the stakes or poles, moved with it very gingerly towards the gun. Poising the burning end of the stake over the heap of powder for a moment, he turned away his head, dropped the stake, and ran ! In a second or two the gun went off with a tolerable report amid shouts of "*ambweh*" from the delighted crowds. This arrangement was repeated with the other gun, and then re-enacted with both, until our friends left the scene."

THE new project for conducting Arctic explorations by means of balloons does not meet with the approval of some of the old explorers. Commander Beaumont, R.N., now commander of H.M.S. Excellent, who saw considerable sledge service as one of the lieutenants of the Discovery in the last Arctic expedition, in an able paper on Arctic research read by him before the geographical section of the British Association at Sheffield, confidently predicted important geographical discoveries and other useful scientific results for an Arctic expedition despatched up Smith Sound with Cape Britannia and coasts beyond as its principal goal ; but expressed himself as not having a high opinion of the scheme of discovering the Pole by balloons. In reply, Commander Cheyne said that Commander Beaumont had made an attack on his scheme of reaching the Pole, but he could assure Commander Beaumont the expedition would start. Commander Beaumont, disclaiming all jealousy of Commander Cheyne, said he considered ballooning impracticable, and he felt it his duty, as one who had recently been in the Arctic regions, to tell the public so. The president said he had served under Commander Cheyne, and it was with great reluctance he rose to say that his view was that a balloon expedition would be a *fiasco*, and that it would do harm to geographical discovery.

THE *Rangoon Times* in discussing the probable effect news of the Kabul outbreak would have at Mandalay, remarks :—"If the history of the past year goes for anything, it will not be without its effect on the monarch of Upper Burma. He will, or we are much mistaken, think himself a sovereign most highly favoured of heaven. Just as his position at Mandalay was becoming precarious the disaster at Isandlana befel the British troops. In this he saw his opportunity, the order was given and his relatives were sent to join their friends in Nirava. The result of his refusal to pay any attention to the many remonstrances of the British was to his mind proof sufficient that he had acted quite properly. Then came the withdrawal of Colonel Browne, and this, or we are very much mistaken, will be by the Burmese and the young fiend who rules them, considered as due to fear on our part. 'The barbarians,' they will say to themselves, 'have removed Colonel Browne fearing lest he should meet the same fate as that which has befallen Sir Louis Cavagnari.' And it would not surprise us in the least to hear during the coming week that Mr. St. Barbe, his friends, and escort were defending themselves in the British Residency."

AN ingenious gentleman, who has apparently a superfluity of time on his hands, has taken the trouble to examine the files of different London papers for a month, to see whether the name of Tracy Turnerelli or that of Sarah Bernhardt occurred the greater number of times during the period extending from June 15 to July 15. The immortal promoter of "the People's Tribute," it appears, carries off the palm. The race was, however, a close one, as Turnerelli was mentioned in fifteen hundred and sixty eight instances against that of the actress, sculptor, and painter, who scored fifteen hundred and fifty-one, or seventeen less than Tracy. It is, perhaps, a pity that the industrious searcher who brought these facts to light has no better mode of utilising his genius.

"BLESSED are the peacemakers" may be a very good maxim, but it is not always true. A Welshman of Neath, for instance, will at least be disposed to doubt the accuracy of the old proverb. This gentleman happened to be walking along the canal side one day, when he met a pair of his fellow-citizens who were endeavouring to settle a difference by means of an appeal to "the noble art." He immediately proceeded to advise them to make friends, and remonstrated with them upon the error of their conduct. To the would-be peacemaker's astonishment, however, the combatants ceased from their "labours" and set upon him. In the end the friendly intervenionist was thrown bodily into the water, from which he emerged a wetter, and, we presume, a wiser man. Even the fact that his assailants were fined ten shillings apiece can have but slightly compensated him for his cold bath, and it is more than probable that he will not essay the *role* of a "peacemaker" again in a hurry.

AN interesting summary of the agricultural returns collected in the United Kingdom in June last has been issued by the Statistical and Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, from which it appears that the extent of land under the principal crops was as follows :—Wheat, 2,890,136 acres ; barley, 2,667,105 acres ; oats, 2,656,575 acres ; potatoes, 540,842 acres ; hops, 67,715 acres. Compared with June 4, 1878, the foregoing shows an increase of 8 per cent. in barley, and of 6·4 per cent. in potatoes ; and a decrease of 10·2 per cent. in the area under wheat, and 1·6 per cent. in oats, and of 5·7 per cent. in hops. The comparison with 1877 is as follows :—An increase in barley of 10·3 per cent. and in potatoes of 5·5 per cent.; and a decrease in wheat of 8·8 per per cent., in oats of 3·5 per cent., and in hops of 4·9 per cent. The total number of live stock in Great Britain was on June 4 :—Cattle, 5,856,599 ; sheep, 28,154,881 ; and pigs, 2,091,464. The comparison in this department with the two preceding years shows an increase of 118,471 cattle, or 2·1 per cent., over 1878 ; and of 158,666, or 2·8 per cent., over 1877. But this is the only increase, both the other classes showing a decrease, which in respect to pigs is to a remarkable extent. Sheep are 251,325 fewer than last year, or a reduction of 0·9 per cent. ; while pigs are less in number by 391,784, or 15·8 per cent. below 1878 ; and 407,264 fewer, or 16·3 per cent. below 1877.

THE 27th August last was the sixty-third anniversary of the battle of Algiers. Amongst the survivors of Lord Exmouth's glorious victory whose names still appear on the list of the Navy, are the following officers :—Admiral E. Barnett, mid. of Superb ; Commander D. McN. Beatty, mid. of Severn (badly wounded) ; Vice-Admiral W. C. Browne, mid. of Minden ; Commander C. Cayley, mid. of Severn (wounded) ; Commander G. R. Dobbs, mid. of Superb ; Commander J. Douglas, mid. of Britomart ; Commander T. T. Fowke, mid. of Severn ; Commander T. R. Frampton, mid. of Minden ; Lieut-Col. J. Fynmore, R.M., lieut. R.M. of Hebrus (this officer has also the Trafalgar medal) ; Captain the Hon. F. Gore, mate of Fury ; Commander G. H. Heathcote, mid. of Glasgow (wounded) ; Admiral Sir L. T Jones, G.C.B., mid. of Granicus (wounded) ; Commander W. Knocker, lieut of Heron ; Commander James Liddell, mid. of Albion ; Commander J. Monk, lieut. of Impregnable (severely burnt and wounded) ; Commander E. Morres, mid. of Glasgow ; Commander L. D. Mitchell, signal, mid. of Granicus (severely wounded) ; Commander H. A Perkens, lieut of Granicus (wounded) ; Commander G. Pew, master's mate of Beelzebub (specially promoted to lieutenant for the action) ; Paymaster J. B. E. Soden, clerk of Granicus ; Commander A. S. Symes, mid. of Hebrus (most severely wounded when in command of a rocket boat, specially promoted to lieut., and awarded a pension for wounds) ; Commander John Tom, vol. in Albion (rated mid. day following the action) ; Commander H. W. Tomkins, Admiralty mid (specially promoted to lieut) ; Staff Commander James Tomlin, master of Superb ; Admiral W. G. H. Wish, master's mate of Invincible (specially promoted to lieut.) ; Lieut Col. A. A. R. Wolbrige, R.M., lieut. of marines Queen Charlotte. The following are also amongst the surviving officers, although not on the "Navy List." : Lieut Col. T. E. Cotgrave, Bombay Artillery, was mid. of Superb ; the Rev. T. B. Wells, M.A., rector of Pottlemouth, Devon, served as mid. of Granicus.

NEW CIVIL SERVANTS.

THE following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1877, who, after two years' training in England, have passed the final examination :—

Name & Order of Merit.	Presi. or Divi. of Prest. to which assigned.
J O Miller	N W Prov.
J G Arbuthnot	Bengal.
R S Greenshields	Bengal.
G A Tweedy	N W Prov.
K J Badshah	Bombay.
J Sanders	N W Prov.
G Jacob	Bombay.
W Edgerley	Bombay.
R A Lamb	Bombay.
J L Jenkins	Bombay.
C J Weir	Madras.
G W Shaw	Bengal.
H L Eales	Bengal.
F H Hamilton	Madras.
C M Mullaly	Madras.
J Twigg	Madras.
D C Johnstone	N W Prov.
R E Younghusband	N W Prov.
H Holmwood	Bengal.
J A Broun	N W Prov.
A & C S Stuart	Madras.
F G O Beaman	Bombay.
W R Lawrence	N W Prov.
D C Baillie	N W Prov.
A C T de	Madras.
H H Priest	N W Prov.
R R Pope	Bengal.
H L P Elles	N W Prov.
J A Broun	N W Prov.

HIS HONOUR the judge of Bow County Court estimates the value of a finger at 11. 16s. 8d., and that sum Messrs Chapman and Sutton, engineers, have to pay one of their apprentices. The case is a singular one, as it illustrates the simple manner in which an employer of labour may be rendered liable for damages. The finger originally belonged to a young man named Smith, who was in charge of a lathe in the defendants' shop. Having to work after dark at night, Smith applied for a better light, as the one he had was not good enough. The "better light," however, was not forth-coming, and the apprentice cut his hand in consequence. In the end a finger had to be amputated, and for the value of this the young man sued, and obtained the sum named. It would be an interesting calculation to find out the value of the whole of a human body if one of the fingers is worth thirty-six shillings and sixpence.

A RACE ROUND THE WORLD.—Mr. R. Maofie, of Ljungskile, near Uddevalla, Sweden, dispatched on the same day, the 18th April last, two post office cards, the one to the British consulate at Madras, and the other to a commercial firm at San Francisco, with the request to forward them on, according to the addresses on them, the former via Japan and San Francisco back to Ljungskile, and the latter via Japan and Madras back to Ljungskile, the one going the one eastward and the other westward, the object being to ascertain which of the cards would come back soonest to the sender. The result has been that the first-named card, which went eastward, reached on August 11, and the other on the following day, or August 12 last, the former after one hundred and sixteen, and the latter after one hundred and seventeen days' journey round the world. The postage-stamps on the returned cards showed the following :

1.—THE EASTWARD CARD.

	Days on journey.
Ljungskile 18th April	—
Madras 16th, 17th, 18th May	30
Bombay 22nd May	4
Singapore In one stamp, 8th July.	17
Hong Kong	
San Francisco 17th July	39
New York 25th July	8
Uddevalla 10th August	17
Ljungskile 11th August	1
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2.—THE WESTWARD CARD.

	Days on journey.
Ljungskile 18th April	—
San Francisco 16th May	29
Yokohama 6th and 13th June	28
Hong Kong 2nd July	19
Madras 13th July	11
Bombay 18th July	5
Ljungskile 23rd August	36
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The difference in time between the return of the two cards was 22 hours, and the whole journey was made at the cost of one Swedish postage-stamp of five ore on each card. If one reflects how many hands these cards had to go through and over how many roads by land and water, this postage-card "race" is truly a brilliant testimonial to the regularity of the post offices in the different countries.

BOMBAY.

CRICKET MATCH AT COLABA.—A match is to be played to-day between the Colaba Cricket Club and E. Company 7th Fusiliers. Sides :—Colaba C. C.—E. A. Corke, W. Boyton, R. D. Corke, W. Mayhew, H. Pritchard, R. Leibschwager, A. Hayes, R. Hayter, H. Conners, P. De Souza, H. M. Corke. Fusiliers.—Lieut. H. Porter, Corporals C. Helm and J. Irish, Lance Corporals E. Benning and W. Rose, Privates J. Crump, J. Lendridge, J. B. Newton, W. Rush, C. Stroney, and W. Shelley.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.—To-day the Gymkhana plays against the Volunteers. The following are the sides :—*Gymkhana*—H. A. Richardson, F. L. Steel, W. A. Baker, C. Young, A. W. Proudfoot, W. Lang, E. Lawrence, E. C. Rich, A. G. Harrison, Macleans, L. R. W. Forrest and T. H. Moore. *Volunteers*—W. Gardner, H. E. Harrington, F. Heasley, D. Devlin, J. Hitchens, F. C. Macrae, A. Arthur, W. E. Young, W. McMeekin, W. F. Whitehead, W. M. Tennent, and M. R. Wyer. The match is to begin punctually at 10-30, tiffin at 1-30. A tent will be provided for ladies, and with the additional attraction of the Band of the B. V. R., the ladies of Bombay will doubtless honour the game with their presence in considerable numbers. The following is the programme of music to be played by the band :—

March	My Grandfather's Clock ..... Kappey.
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore ..... from ..... Sullivan's
	Comic Opera ..... Art'd. by ..... F. Godfrey
Waltz	Sweethearts ..... C. D'Albert.
Selection	Les Cloches De Corneville ..... from Planquette's
	Opera ..... Art'd. by ..... F. Godfrey
Quadrille	Flotte Bursche ..... Suppe.
Galop	Hit and Miss ..... Herve.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Abdool Rahiman was yesterday sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan for stealing a quantity of rice, valued Rs. 2-4, the property of Dunna Currmal, prisoner's master.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Mahomed Lall Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing wearing apparel, valued Rs. 5, belonging to Bepoo Succaram. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, committed Henry Barrett and Michael Sullivan, two soldiers of H. M.'s 7th Fusiliers, to take their trial at the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by causing the death of Mahomed Ali.

ASSAULT.—On Thursday last, at the Girgaon Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, Pascol Ignacio DeSouza, and two other Portuguese, were charged with assaulting Anna Quiteria and Leandro Francisco DeSouza at their residence at Mazgaon. Mr. Hormusjee M. Chichgar appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Conroy, Walker, and Bicknell, solicitors appeared respectively for the three defendants. Upon the evidence adduced the first defendant was convicted and fined Rs. 45, and the other two were discharged.

BULWUNT WASSUDEW'S ACCOMPLICES.—We mentioned in our yesterday's issue that two of the accomplices of Wassudew Bulwunt Phadke had been arrested. We now learn that one of these, surnamed Phanselkar, has been arrested at Sholapur, he being a resident at Nassick, and that the other surnamed Laley, a resident of Poona, has been arrested at Kalyan. These accomplices had houses in the city of Poona in the Khasgiwalla Wada ; their houses were searched by the police, and some letters which were found there have been secured. Another accomplice has been traced as far as Dhulia, and will doubtless be in custody by the time this reaches the hands of our readers.—*Deccan Herald.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, Captain W. Woolcott, sailed yesterday for Southampton, with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Brindisi—Hon. E Hewitt.
For Southampton—Captain O M Downing.
For Aden—1 deck passenger.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

G. BOWEN AND I. F. ROW, PASTORS.

PUBLIC SERVICES as follows :—On Sundays, at Falkland Road, Byculla, at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., and at Dean Lane (near Monumum Street, Fort,) and Nawab's Tank Road, Mazagon, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Next Sunday evening (D. V.) Rev. A. Grieve will preach at Dean Hall, G. Bowen at Mazagon, and I. F. Row at Falkland Hall.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday next at 11 a.m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend.

PROPOSED SALE OF THE NURSEY MILLS OPPOSED.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee on behalf of Messrs. Cormack, Quadros, and Nowrojee Furdoonjee, the official liquidators of the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Mills, applied to Sir Charles Sargent for confirmation of the private sale of the mill property by the liquidators to Mr. Varjeevundas Madhowdas and others for Rs

tween real friends are regarded as social errors. There are, however, less malicious but more familiar forms of interloping which are extremely disagreeable. For instance, when we are telling our best story to an admiring audience, and have just reached the most thrilling part of the narrative, it is annoying to have one's facts questioned by an uninvited critic. It may be easy to refute his objections; but the thread of the story is broken, our burst of eloquence has been checked, and we have lost the confidence of our listeners. Little less disagreeable is the interloper who says he has heard the story before. We wish he would have held his tongue. He is welcome to his knowledge, lest he might have kept it to himself. Equally offensive is the person who intrudes when we and some other learned people are discussing an important question. We and our opponents are, we fondly imagine, fencing together with consummate skill; and the clumsy fellow who joins in the fray instinctively spoils very pretty fighting. As hosts, too many of us have had cause to feel ill disposed towards interlopers. We had perhaps persuaded a couple of bishops or a pair of distinguished infidels to dine with us. We had also invited some respectable listeners, and everything had been arranged with tact and skill. The champagne had gone twice round, and the two great men had entered into an interesting conversation upon the religion of Confucius or the atheism of the middle ages, when a guest, who had not so much as written an article for the *Nineteenth Century*, joined in the conversation, with the assurance of a man of the most unimpeachable heterodoxy. He had a stronger voice than either of the bishops, and all their remarks reminded him of this or led him to suggest that; he believed even less than the infidels and more than the divines, and whenever the savants took a mouthful of food or a taste of champagne he seized the opportunity to thrust in his "I think so and so," or, "Don't you see the difficulty?" The host, the celebrities, and the swells were quite helpless in his hands; and the fact of his having completely spoiled the evening seemed to afford him infinite gratification. For the next week he would detail his conversation with the bishops or the professors, recounting what they had said to him and what he had said to them. Lions have a habit of shutting up on very slight provocation; and the interloper who has wrought the mischief generally mistakes their silence for appreciation of his own eloquence. A character in one of Lord Beaconsfield's novels is made to say that his mission in life is to be a listener; and hosts have sometimes reason to wish that certain of their guests felt a similar vocation.

THE FOOLISHNESS OF CLEVER PEOPLE.

(Mayfair.)

If genius were always associated with good sense what a world this would be! But, unfortunately, very clever people are often rather foolish people, too; and their cleverness gives activity and power to their folly. The artist-nature is commonly wanting in the ordinary wisdom of the world, and absurdities innumerable lead to sufferings untold. It is customary to say that the artist suffers more than other men, because his feelings are more sensitive and his perceptions more acute than those of the majority. There is some truth in this, no doubt: but the cause lies much more in the singular aptitude of the man of genius for breaking his shins over the hard facts of life. The genius *will* have things on his own terms, and finds to his cost that the nature of things is not so pliable as he supposes, but, on the contrary, declines to give way simply to please a froward creature, who very probably has no more sense than a child. The Quaker told his son that he was no fool, for that fools learn wisdom by experience, and *he* never did. It would almost appear that the son was a man of genious, for your genius seems hardly ever to learn from those practical teachings of existence by which humble men increase in wisdom as they rise in years. One of Leech's sketches in *Punch* represents a burglar stumbling over a coalscuttle which the carelessness of the housemaid has allowed to stand about in the hall. He is not unnaturally much annoyed at the accident, and while he chafes his leg, exclaims, as one justly aggrieved, "Oh, what a shame it is for people to leave coalscuttles about for people to go tumbling over!" This worthy housebreaker, however, is in the dark, and has no reason for supposing that a coalscuttle is likely to be encountered on a doormat in the dead of night. The man of unusual powers, on the contrary, will come into painful collision with no end of coalscuttles in the broad light of day, and in places where it might fairly be anticipated that they would be found. He has a theory that they *ought* not to be there, and so walks in with his eyes open. Presently a cry of agony informs the world that the man of unusual powers has been unusually hurt. But then, you know, the artist's shins are much more sensitive than the shins of common people.

Practical wisdom consists in a due acknowledgment of the conditions of life and in acting conformably with them. The man of ordinary sense is more likely to do this than the man of genuis, because his judgment is not vitiated by theories. He looks upon the world as it is, does not suppose he can effect any material alteration in it, and accordingly governs his conduct with a view to those facts which, he sees, exist, and which he knows are too strong for him to disregard. It is altogether different with his gifted brother. Very clever people generally have a quarrel with the world and start on high Nonconformist principles. This is very well where there is a distinct wrong to be redressed, but where a man dissents simply for the sake of opposition, or singularity, or self-indulgence, he is pretty certain to smart for it, as society will not have its laws set aside without being revenged. Such is the kind of foolishness which clever men—and not seldom clever women, too—commit with their eyes open. They shape their course by the pure science of abstract reason, or what they believe to be reason, and put out of view a thousand little feelings, instincts, compromises, conveniences, and artificial arrangements, which are really very much to the purpose in all social states, but which do not happen to accord with their ideas of what is right. In one of his high flights of offensive magnanimity—consequent on something very much the reverse—our old friend, Tommy Merton, announced on a certain occasion that from that time forth he intended to apply himself "to the study of nothing but reason and philosophy." With little boys such a resolution leads only to priggishness, of which Tommy Merton in his virtuous mood, and Henry Sandford at all times, are fearful examples. But in grown men and women an exclusive devotion to reason and philosophy is singularly prone to degenerate into various forms of selfishness, and even vice. Persons of this temperament are fond of boasting that they are "a law unto themselves;" but such laws are apt to be very bad laws. They tend to disregard of other people's feelings and interests, which is in itself an offence against the comity of civil life. Diogenes was a perfect specimen of this sort of being; but the world would be intolerable if there were many tub-philosophers in it. A more common version of the same folly is the "Bohemianism" of clever young men—authors, artists, actors, medical students, and sucking lawyers—who think it fine and heroic to outrage the opinion of the world in every way they can, especially where it interferes with their gratifications. These are the cynics of the bar-parlour, the billiard-room, the music-hall, and similar resorts, whose cynicism does not forbid a vast amount of personal indulgence. In defiance of the world the Bohemian is a true Diogenes. In his devotion to sensuous delights he is a very Sybarite with out the previous bath, or the after rose leaves.

Bohemianism, in its more extreme forms, generally wears itself out in a few years; yet the men of genius often continues to be at issue with the world all through his life. He is the sworn foe of that powerful abstraction known as Mrs. Grundy; and it is not always Mrs. Grundy who is in the wrong. Certainly, Mrs. Grundy is not infallible; she is capable of saying and doing foolish things. Yet, on the whole, the statutes of Grundyism are an expression of the common sense of mankind as to what is convenient and seemly in the habits of life and the customs of social intercourse. He who always follows the Grundean rules will more often be right than he who invariably defies them. The former has the consent and agreement of successive ages on his side, and can at any rate plead a strong presumption of rightness in his favour. The course of the latter is experimental and haphazard, and may perhaps land him in a quagmire. Yet, from mere pride of intellect in many cases, the clever man is always for flying in the face of Mrs. Grundy. Surely he might sometimes recollect what the Emperor Marcus Antonius said on this topic:—"He who is selfish, narrow-souled, and sets up for a separate interest is a kind of voluntary outlaw, and dismembers himself from mankind." Yet the wise Emperor, who gave amiability to stoicism, was certainly not the man to follow others with a slavish subservience where those others were clearly in the wrong. He would have stood alone, if need were, on any ground of moral principle: but he saw that conformity was good in matters indifferent, and that the opinion of his fellows was not without a certain value in the courts of the world.

The unhappiness of gifted men is frequently owing to this determination to offend the accepted order of things, even where there is no valid ground of opposition. Unfortunately, it is not only the offenders themselves who suffer; their children also have to pay some portion of the penalty. The children of men of genius often grow up with a strange accidental sort of way, which places them at a terrible disadvantage with life when they come to be men and women. In education alone they are sometimes worse off than the sons of shopkeepers, while in equipment for the practical work of existence they are not seldom wholly deficient. Where the eccentricity of genius is perpetuated, and the power of genius has ceased, woful indeed are the results. Yet such results must be continual if men of unusual gifts cannot discover some means of reconciling their originality with the accepted methods of the world. There seems no reason in the nature of things why the literary man should so often be at issue with his wife; and one cannot help thinking that in many instances a little more regard to Mrs. Grundy, on the part of the former, might prevent a good deal of mischief. It is by no means certain that Xantippe herself had not some reason on her side, only there was no one to be her spokesman to posterity. In certain respects, Socrates must have been rather trying to a women's temper. "I have been spending after long intervals of absence," "I have been spending my time under a plane tree with that engaging youth, Phædrus," or, "I have been sitting up all night discoursing of the nature of love with Aristophanes, Alcibiades, Agatho, and a few other choice spirits, who pushed round the bowl until most of them were under the table," must have been, from the wife's point of view, somewhat vexatious. Genius, perhaps, will go its own way to the end of time; but Mrs. Genius is apt to make her truant husband a little uncomfortable when at length he returns.

THE GERMANS OUTDONE.—Cincinnati is in the proud position of being able to produce better and more capable beer-drinkers than any other state. This we have on the authority of its leading organ. One of its citizens, a fireman, will back himself at any time to "put away" twelve glasses of beer while the town clock is striking twelve—or, if the contents of the glasses are tipped into one bowl to save loss of time in conveying them to and from the mouth, he will "polish off" seventeen. The journal in question adds, "The beer glasses in common use hold one-tenth of a gallon each. Seventeen glasses would therefore make a full gallon and a half of beer, after making due allowance for foam. The time required to strike the noon hour on the fire-bells does not exceed half a minute. It remains for physiologists to explain where the gallon and a half of beer which Farbaugh is able to pour down his throat in the time named goes to.

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